allowed to stand, decant, and poured into the measuring cylinder of graduation 0.01 ml.

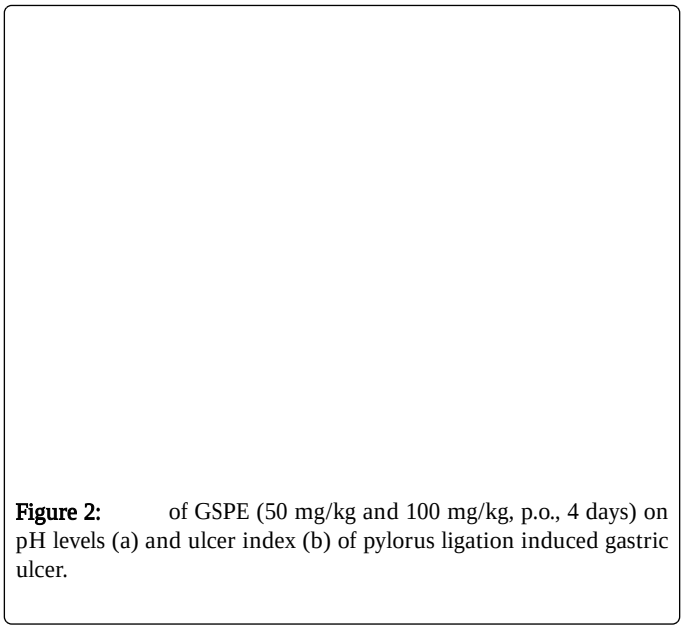

Figure 2: of GSPE (50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, p.o., 4 days) on pH levels (a) and ulcer index (b) of pylorus ligation induced gastric ulcer.

Stress induced gastric ulcer

Values are expressed as mean ± S.D; n=6; a denotes for P<0.05 *vs.* normal control, b denotes for P<0.05 *vs.* vehicle control; c denotes for P<0.05 *vs.* GSPE (50 mg/kg) Repeated drug treatment of GSPE (50 mg/kg or 100 mg/kg) and standard control drug (Omeprazole 50 mg/kg) was given. GSPE: Grape Seed Proanthocyanidin Extract treated rats.

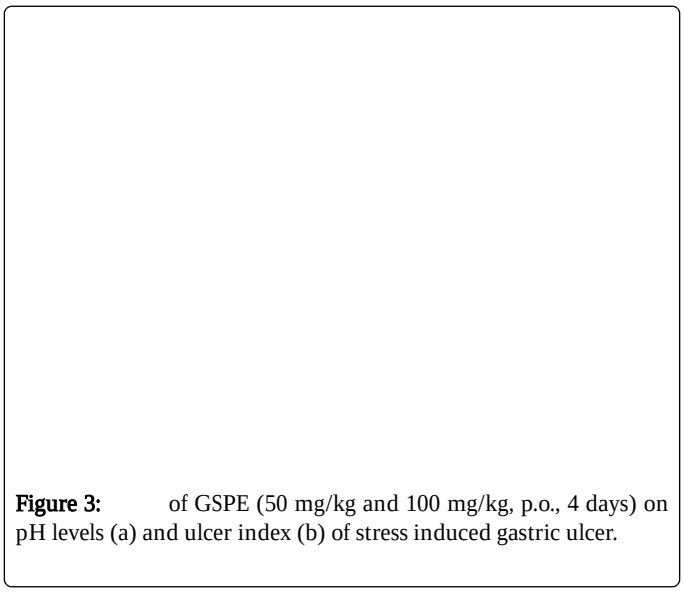

Figure 3: of GSPE (50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, p.o., 4 days) on pH levels (a) and ulcer index (b) of stress induced gastric ulcer.

E f ect of various doses of grape seed proanthocyanidin extract on pH levels

pH levels were acidic in vehicle treated indomethacin induced, pylorus ligation induced and stress induced gastric ulcer group as compared to the respective normal control group shown in Figures 1a, 2a and 3a. However, repeated administration of GSPE (100 mg/kg, p.o) for 4 days shown remarkable increase the pH levels. GSPE (50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, p.o) increased the gastric pH level towards the normal. Standard drug treatment (Omeprazole 50 mg/kg or Famotidine 40 mg/kg, p.o) also increased the gastric pH greatly to levels as compared to vehicle control group.

E f ect of various doses of grape seed proanthocyanidin extract on TBARS level

was a increase in mucosal TBARS level (measured as MDA) was observed in vehicle control group in each model to the levels of 14.98 in indomethacin induced model, 16.09 in pylorus ligation induced and 15.57 in stress induced model for gastric ulcer. Treatment with GSPE (50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, p.o) produced a dose dependent decrease in the level of TBARS. GSPE treatment has produced

Effect of various doses of grape seed proanthocyanidin extract on catalase levels

A decrease in the catalase levels was noted in the vehicle control rats. levels of catalase in vehicle control were 12.33 in indomethacin induced model, 12.4 in pylorus ligation model and 10.7 in stress induced model for gastric ulcer and these levels were increased to the levels of 17.08, 17.18 and 19.9 in respective models on GSPE (100 mg/kg) treatment.

GSPE (100 mg/kg) treatment markedly increased the catalase levels as compared to the vehicle control group. GSPE treatment has shown dose dependent increase in catalase levels. maximum

option for the treatment of gastric ulcer in terms of better therapeutic health

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